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FISHERY MARKET NEWS

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FISHERY MARKET NEWS

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FISHERY MARKET NEWS

A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

November 1939

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SUMMARY

New England. --September vessel landings at Boston, Gloucester, and Portland increased 6 percent in volume and 11 percent in value as compared with a year ago. Prices paid for many items landed during September showed wide variation as compared with the same month in 1938. Boston mackerel landings 43 percent under last year.

Maine .-- Sardine packers extended operations due to improved market conditions. Large

catches of small mackerel were made by weirmen during September.

Massachusetts.--Boston swordfish fleet took 8,569 fish during the 1939 season--24 percent more than in 1938. Fishermen were receiving from \$3.00 to \$3.25 per gallon for shucked bay scallops as the 1939 season opened.

New Jersey. -- Production of bluefish during the current season reported below normal. Operators of fish pots understood to have made satisfactory catches of sea bass. Clam fishery showed little activity during first part of October.

Virginia .-- Set of seed oysters in James River unusually heavy. Potomac oysters re-

ported to be large, plentiful, and free of mussels.

North Carolina, --Mullet run late in appearing. Large production of spot by long haul seines in Cartaret County caused collapse of prices. Unusually good catches of large shrimp were made during the month ending October 15. Temporary closing of tobacco market in Piedmont area reduced purchases of fish.

Texas .-- Froduction of red snapper low, due to unfavorable weather. Shrimp catches

reported above average.

Great Lakes. -- Cisco catches by New York fishermen in Lake Eric reported less than in 1938. Mile long haul seine took large quantities of carp from Irondequoit Bay. Freshwater fish accounted for 58 percent of all fishery products handled by Chicago dealers during the first 9 months of 1939.

Pacific Coast States. -- Halibut season closed on October 29. Price for helibut landed at Seattle during current season greater than in 1938. Oregon pilchard catch in 1939 greater than a year ago, while Washington catch declined.

Frozen Fish

October 15 holdings of frozen fish 3 percent less than a year ago. Six items accounted for 55 percent of the total poundage of fishery products in storage on October 15 of the current year. Pacific coast holdings 27 percent less than in 1938. Nearly 80 percent of the mackerel held in Boston on October 25 consisted of small and medium fish.

Canned Fish

Puget Sound salmon pack less than in two previous comparable years. Pack of canned shrimp during the current season compares favorably with recent years. California sardine pack on October 20 was 18 percent greater than a year ago. Tuna pack in California greater than in 1938. Mackerel pack showed decline.

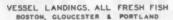
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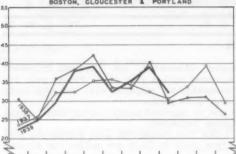
Marine-animal oil production in the third quarter 32 percent less than in 1938, due to decreased yields of pilchard and whale oils.

Foreign Trade

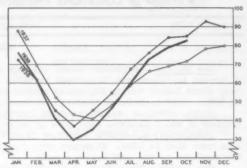
Imports of edible fishery products during September were 11 percent greater than a year ago, while exports decreased 12 percent. Imports of canned sardines showed marked increase during the first 9 months of 1939. Exports of fresh chum salmon from Canada yrohibited for remainder of the current season.

TRENDS OF FISHERY TRADE

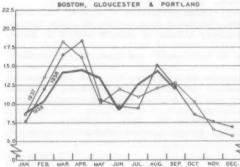




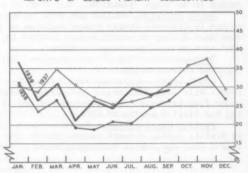
DOMESTIC COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH

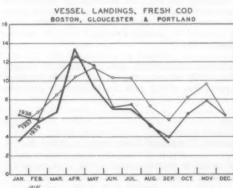


VESSEL LANDINGS, FRESH HADDOCK BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND

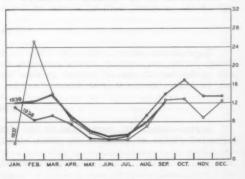


IMPORTS OF EDIBLE FISHERY COMMODITIES





EXPORTS OF EDIBLE FISHERY COMMODITIES



NOVA SCOTIA FISHERMEN AIDED BY COOPERATIVES

By Ralph Russell
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Division of Fishery Industries

U. S. Bureau of Fisheries

The raising of the general economic level in a considerable area of Nova Scotia through the cooperative movement is a recent phenomenon which has attracted considerable attention. The improved standard of living among these people, who are largely fishermen, has been the subject of several books describing this progress—among them, "The Lord Helps Those", by Bertram B. Fowler, and "Masters of Their Own Destiny", by Dr. M. M. Coady. Far more important, perhaps, than the economic effects of the cooperative movement are the optimism and hope that have been brought to several thousand people in depressed fishing, mining, and farming areas. The analogy between the situation of the people in the northeestern counties of Nova Scotia and that of many inshore fishing areas of the United States is striking.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada recognized the need of organization among fishermen long ago. As early as 1916 Nova Scotia provided for the encouragement of fishermen's cooperatives, while Quebec in 1922 legislated in favor of cooperative societies. An interprovincial organization, "The United Maritime Fishermen", incorporated in 1930, included some 50 associations with 3,300 members in 1936.

The related development originating from St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, had its inception in the organization of an Extension Service in 1930. This was the culmination of a period during which the college, some 75 years old, had been seeking a way of improving the economic and cultural conditions of the people of the area.

There are now in northeastern Nova Scotia 142 credit unions, 42 cooperative stores, and 28 cooperative fish processing plants as well as other cooperatives in various stages of development. In 1936 there were 8 fishery cooperatives in Prince Edward Island, 4 in the Magdalene Islands, and 5 in New Brunswick. Most of the fish processing plants were lobster canneries although many of them also shipped fresh lobsters and fish and produced cured fish for market.

The University authorities laid a careful foundation for the cooperative movement, after gaining experience through earlier attempts at organization without adequate educational background. They realized that the direction of economic activities could only be undertaken by an informed and progressive people. A unique educational program based on the Swedish discussion groups and the Danish folk schools was formulated. This was adapted to Nova Scotian conditions by Dr. J. J. Tompkins, who had been vice president of the University and a parish priest in Canso. Dr. M. M. Coady, a disciple of Father Tompkins, who had organized cooperatives under government auspices, became head of the Extension Service. Professor A. B. MacDonald, an experienced school supervisor, helped organize the program and directed the field work. The University solicited aid in this extension work and received a grant of funds from the Carnegie Foundation.

The staff of the Extension Service visited and lectured over a wide territory, enlisting interest in cooperation. In each locality where interest was expressed, study groups with 5 to 15 members were organized, each group choosing a leader from among its membership and meeting for informal discussions once a week. They were supplied with study material, programs, and discussion outlines by the University, but the members carried the chief responsibility. Parish priests took an active part. The extent of this movement is evidenced by the fact that there were 950 clubs with 7,256 members on January 1, 1935. The discussions covered subjects which the members were studying and were designed to lead to a simple analysis of their own economic situation. The means by which the particular situation could be remedied, and an understanding of the processing and selling of their products were goals of the educational phase of the movement. The people were thus equipped to initiate control of the preparation and sale of their products.

There was considerable interrelationship among the various study groups, and the University endeavored to provide advanced training for people who seemed to show ability in leadership. Short courses for such prospective leaders were held at the University.

The plan of development was to start economic activities in a small way and expand them as the capacity and financial resources of the people permitted. Since it was recognized that the accumulation of financial resources was a first requisite, the formation of credit unions was usually the first activity undertaken. By the use of this device the people were relieved of the crushing burden of debt. Moreover, funds were gradually built up so that they were available when needed for an enterprise. Many members were able to equip themselves more adequately for the pursuit of their occupations by borrowing from the credit unions.

The next stage of the development of ability to control their own economic situation was the institution of cooperative purchasing and cooperative marketing associations. These were financed to a considerable extent by the funds that members had saved through deposits in the credit union. Cooperative stores to handle household goods and fishermen's supplies were organized in a number of communities. Cooperatives for joint shipping and sale of fish were also instituted. In order to obtain fair prices for their lobsters, the fishermen set up lobster canneries and sold the canned products instead of selling the fresh lobsters to commercial canneries.

All who have studied this development testify to its value. They cite not only the improved economic and educational status of the people of the region but the disappearance of the apathy and resignation which had prevailed there. The number of people on relief has been greatly decreased.

Some of the cooperative development among fishermen in the United States traces to the Nova Scotian influence. The Catholic clergy in some sections of the United States have attempted to follow similar procedures. Interest in cooperation has always existed among the clergy and laity of many faiths. An interesting experiment is being conducted at Ridge, far down in Southern Maryland. Fishermen in Maine have heard of the cooperatives in Nova Scotia and have undertaken activities under the Fishermen's Relief Corporation at Frenchmen's Bay, Beals Island, and Portland. The fishermen at Vinalhaven, Maine, have recently organized a cooperative for purchasing supplies and have sold some lobsters cooperatively.

There are 30 or 40 fishermen's cooperatives in the United States in widely scattered areas and of greatly varying characteristics. While many are large and successful, some have lacked the intensive preparation which has characterized the movement in Nova Scotia. As a consequence, some of these have been feeble or have failed. Probably every fishery cooperative has been more or less handicapped by lack of information and education in cooperative principles and methods. It should be stressed that the establishment of cooperative associations should be preceded by thorough study and economic and social analysis.

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NEW FISHERIES PRODUCTS LABORATORIES TO BE PROVIDED

Plans are now under way for the construction of three new fisheries products laboratories for which funds were provided in June of this year by the Public Works Administration. One of these laboratories is to be built at College Park, Md.; another at Ketchikan, Alaska; and the third in Puerto Rico.

The laboratory building at College Park, Md., which is to be constructed at a cost of about \$100,000, will house the Bureau's Atlantic coast staff of technologists. These scientists will conduct studies to improve existing methods and develop new methods for the canning, smoking, and freezing of fishery products; they will conduct research dealing with the nutritional value of fish and shellfish, which includes studies of the vitamin, protein, and mineral content; they will investigate means for the improvement of sanitary conditions in the handling of fishery commodities; and will include in their activities the study of other technological aspects of our fisheries and fishery industries as required. With improved facilities such as this new laboratory will provide, the further development of existing fishery industries and the creation of new ones may be expected. Included among the many accomplishments in the Bureau's technological work in recent years has been the development of new sources of fish cils and fish liver cils which are notably high in vitamins A and D, thus greatly stimulating the production and marketing of these cils for use in both human and animal nutrition.

The construction of the laboratory at Ketchikan, Alaska, will involve the expenditure of about \$50,000. This laboratory will make possible new services by the Bureau to the interests of Alaska. Such services, which will augment the program of the Bureau's Seattle Technological Laboratory, will be especially concerned with rendering technological and marketing assistance to the important salmon, herring, and halibut fisheries of Alaska and aiding in bringing about greater utilization of shellfish and other species of fish which at present are of minor importance. Attention will be directed to improving present practices where possible and to the development of new methods and products, and will involve studies on freezing, salting, smoking, and canning; the preparation of packaged fishery products; and the utilization of waste materials. Since the important fisheries of Alaska are now prosecuted for comparatively short seasons in the summer, an especial aim of the laboratory will be to extend diversified fishing operations over a greater period of time and give increased employment to the residents of the Territory. The Alaska Territorial Legislature has appropriated \$20,000 which will be used in conjunction with Federal funds for establishing the laboratory and placing it in operation. The importance of the fisheries to Alaska is evidenced by the fact that the annual output of fishery commodities in the Territory is valued at from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 and between 20,000 and 35,000 persons are employed at times during the year in fishing and processing activities.

Preliminary plans call for the construction of a \$25,000 laboratory in Puerto Rico. It is important that studies on this island be made with a view toward improvement of fishing gear, fish handling, refrigeration, curing of fish, sanitation, and marketing procedure and practices. There is also need for fishery biological and cultural investigations. At present probably 90 percent of the fish consumed on the island is imported and fresh fish not only is not available in inland towns but frequently cannot be obtained near the coast. Development of local fisheries and fishery industries consequently will result in a more economical supply of fish and will provide additional avenues of employment. Studies at this laboratory will not only be of greatest assistance to Puerto Rico but they will also be applicable to the Virgin Islands and the Republics of Latin America.

ANGLERS LICENSES REACH NEW HIGH

A compilation of data furnished by State fishery agencies which has just been completed by this Bureau shows that in the most recent year for which data are available 7,436,000 anglers' licenses were issued with a revenue to the States of \$10,221,000 to represent a new peak in licenses issued and revenue collected. (Most of these figures are for 1938 but where 1937 or a fiscal year is used the most recent 12-month period is incorporated in the total.) A similar compilation prepared primarily for the year 1933 showed a total of 4,858,000 licenses with a revenue of \$6,775,000. Following 1933 there were almost continuous increases in the number of licenses and in the amount of revenue. In 1937, 6,902,000 licenses, with a revenue of \$9,310,000, were issued. The most recent data show that of the total revenue collected New York was most important, collecting \$1,149,000 for anglers' licenses. California followed with a revenue from anglers' licenses of \$760,000. Other States collecting revenue in excess of \$400,000 were, in order, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Washington.

Copies of the complete compilation of the number of licenses issued and revenue collected may be obtained by communicating with the Publications Unit of the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., and requesting Memorandum BB-3.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FOOD PRICES INCREASE

On October 21 wholesale food prices were 9.7 percent higher than on August 26, just prior to the outbreak of war in Europe, according to U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. From October 14 to 21 the gain was 0.7 percent. During the same periods wholesale prices for all commodities rose 6.1 and 0.6 percent, respectively. Retail food prices rose an average of 5.2 percent from August 15 to September 19 in 51 cities throughout the country. The retail price of canned salmon continued to increase. A 16-ounce can of pink salmon retailed in the 51 cities at an average of 13.7 cents, up from 13.0 cents on August 15, and 6.2 percent higher than on September 13, 1938. The average price of a 16-ounce can of red salmon in-

creased to 24.4 cents from 23.1 cents, but still was 0.7 percent under the average price a year ago.

NEW ENGLAND VESSEL LANDINGS INCREASE IN SEPTEMBER

Landings of fishery products at the ports of Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine, by fishing vessels during September 1939 totaled 32,164,000 pounds, valued at \$812,000. This is an increase of 6 percent in quantity and 11 percent in value as compared with the same month last year. The principal items landed during September were haddock, 11,835,000 pounds, valued at \$311,000; rosefish, 6,244,000 pounds, valued at \$82,000; mackerel, 4,194,000 pounds, valued at \$69,000; and cod, 3,324,000 pounds, valued at \$106,000. Landings of mackerel continued heavy during September and were nearly four times as great as during the same month in 1938.

Fishermen received an average of 2.52 cents per pound for fish landed at the three ports during September, as compared with 2.43 cents in the same month last yeer. Although the average prices received for all items landed during September in each of the years were nearly identical, those for several individual items showed wide variation. Items showing a marked increase in average price during September of the current year were scrod haddock, which increased from 1.12 cents to 2.15 cents per pound; pollock, from 1.37 cents to 1.99 cents per pound; and whiting, from 1.31 cents to 1.81 cents per pound. Prices for mackerel declined from an average of 3.75 cents per pound in September 1938 to 1.65 cents in the same month this year; yellowtail flounders, from 2.70 cents to 1.72 cents per pound; and blackback flounders, from 2.90 cents to 1.82 cents per pound.

Landings at the three ports during the first 9 months of 1939 totaled 293,116,000 pounds, valued at \$6,933,000. This is a decrease of 6 percent in quantity but an increase of 2 percent in value, as compared with the same period last year. The leading items landed during the current year were haddock, 111,951,000 pounds, a decrease of 2 percent as compared with the same period last year; cod, 70,702,000 pounds, a decrease of 14 percent; and rosefish, 51,684,000 pounds, an increase of 12 percent. The landings of all principal species except flounders, swordfish, wolffish, and rosefish declined as compared with a year ago. Landings of mackerel were unusually low, smounting to but 10,257,000 pounds, a decline of 40 percent as compared with 1938. During the first 9 months of the current year landings of mackerel at the three ports were less than half the average amount landed in this period during the past 5 years.

BOSTON MACKEREL LANDINGS 43 PERCENT UNDER LAST YEAR

Especially important to fishery interests is the fact that landings of mackerel at the Boston Fish Pier are but little more then half of last year's catches. However, average prices paid for this species are not as much better as might be expected due to the large proportion of small mackerel landed. For the 9 months ending September 30, only 7,564,000 pounds of mackerel were landed at the Pier as compared with 13,202,000 pounds during the same period last year, according to the Boston Fishery Market News office. Prices averaged 2.69¢ per pound as compared with 2.57¢ for the corresponding period in 1938. During the first 9 months of the current year Boston fishermen have sold on the Pier a total of 5,163 fares, amounting to 210,374,000 pounds of fish, for an average price of 2.68¢ per pound. During the same period last year 233,996,000 pounds were landed, selling for an average price of 2.37¢ per pound.

During September 714 fishing craft landed 23,208,000 pounds of fish which sold at an average price of 2.86¢ per pound. Compared with landings and prices of the preceding month, the September landings were 2,431,000 pounds less, but the average price was .17¢ per pound, or 6 percent, higher. In september a year ago a total of 22,194,000 pounds was landed, bringing an average price of 2.78¢ per pound. The principal species, in poundage, handled at the Pier during the month was offshore haddock with total sales of 5,094,000 pounds for an average price of 3.13¢ per pound. Average prices paid per pound for other important offshore species were as follows: Large and whale cod, 4.12¢; market and scrod cod, 2.76¢; scrod haddock, 2.16¢; pollock, 2.12¢; and rosefish, 1.44¢.

SMALL MACKEREL PREDOMINATE IN HEAVY SEPTEMBER CATCH

A most interesting development in the North Atlantic mackerel fishery, reported by J. R. Webster of the Cambridge, Mass., Biological Laboratory of the Bureau of Fisheries, was the increase in landings from offshore during September. During that month, which was the best September for mackerel since 1934, nearly 4,700,000 pounds, or 35 percent of the 13,500,000 pounds taken by seines up to October 20, were landed. Most of these fish were small and were captured chiefly in Massachusetts and Cape Cod Bays. The fishery in these waters was so intense during the month that, in spite of a shift of the fleet to Block Island late in September, the fishery at Cape Cod and Massachusetts Bays, and nearby, yielded 80 percent of the total September seine catch by weight and about 90 percent in actual numbers. An analysis of length-frequencies from the September landings shows that this fishery flour-ished chiefly on a large and easily accessible concentration of mackerel from last year's spawning. Judging by nearly 3,800 length measurements sampled from this group at Boston by the Bureau's Cambridge staff, these year-old fish had a length range from 9 3/4 to 13 inches and averaged about two-thirds of a pound in weight.

Mr. Webster reported that late in October 32 vessels were engaged in night seining for mackerel off Block Island; however, rough seas restricted their operations. The fishery there was based principally on a group of mackerel averaging about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in weight, but nearly one-third of the landings constituted fish averaging less than a pound. The larger fish appeared to be predominantly 3 and 4 year olds. A study of 1,500 length-frequency samples from the Block Island area showed that this fishery was concentrated principally on a group of mackerel ranging in length from 13 to 17 3/4 inches, with an average weight of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. These fish were all from the spawning of 1936 or earlier, mackerel from the 1937 year class still being absent from the offshore fishery.

FISHERIES OF MAINE

Herring. -- It is reported that several sardine packing firms have extended their operating season because of the price rise and brisk demand.

Mackerel. -- Catches of small mackerel, sometimes amounting to as much as 500 bushels per night, were reported by weirmen during September. There was little demand for small mackerel.

Lobsters. -- Prices during the first half of October were quoted as about 12 cents to 14 cents per pound to fishermen.

FISHERIES OF MASSACHUSETTS

Swordfish. --With the swordfish season terminated, most of the vessels are outfitting for mackerel seining or dragging. The last swordfish fares were landed during the first week in October. The total 1939 landings of the fleet at Boston amounted to 8,569 fish as compared with 6,913 fish the previous year.

Lobsters. -- Demand in general has been quite steady. Prices to the fishermen during the month ending October 15 ranged at approximately 18 cents to 23 cents per pound for selects, 14 cents to 15 cents per pound for chickens, and 11 cents to 13 cents per pound for culls and weaks.

Oysters. -- Oyster growers on the south side of Cape Cod in Barnstable County were asking \$7.00 to \$9.00 per barrel for market oysters during early October.

Bay scallops. -- Prices for shucked bay scallops at the start of the 1939 season were about \$3.00 to \$3.25 to the fishermen.

FISHERIES OF NEW JERSEY

Bluefish. --According to the Bureau's agent in New Jersey, bluefish catches have been poor thus far during the current season, and it is improbable that there will be a late fall run of large enough proportions to bring the season's production to normal size.

Sea bass. -- Fish pot operators reported satisfactory catches of this species during the season which ended in October.

Hard clams. -- The industry is claimed to have remained practically dormant during the first part of October because market prices have been low.

Oysters. -- Activity in the oyster industry is increasing in the southern coastal area of the State. Oysters appear to be more abundant and of better quality as compared with conditions prevailing during the previous season. Slight increases in market values have intensified fishing efforts in this section.

FISHERIES OF VIRGINIA

It is reported in the Weekly News Letter of the Virginia Commission of Fisheries, dated October 13, that there is a decline in the number of oystermen experating in the James River this season. The report states that:

"A large number of the former cystermen are now employed in the Norfolk Navy Yard and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company plant, where heavy shipbuilding programs are under way. Those cystermen remaining in the river are finding little encouragement thus far this season, with the price on seed cysters at 15 cents per bushel.

"The James River is famed for its seed cysters, which grow abundantly over a wide area. This year the strike is said to be unusually heavy. Because of the numerous freshets in the James, however, cysters do not mature rapidly there.

"Best reports of the current cyster season have come from the Potomac, where the bivalves are said to be large, plentiful, and free of mussels."

FISHERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA

Catfish.—Catfish production on the Chowan, Roanoke, and Cashie Rivers during 1939 has been below that of 1938. Although there has been an increase in the number of fish pots operated in these rivers, the catch has not increased correspondingly.

Mullet. -- According to the Bureau's agent in North Carolina, the mullet run has been late in appearing this season. During early October few catches were made; however, in the event of more favorable weather it is expected that catches will increase in size.

Spot. -- During the first week in October unusually large catches of spot taken by long haul seines were reported by fishermen in Carteret County; consequently, the market for spot completely collapsed, with the resultant price to the fishermen averaging about 50 cents per hundred-pound box.

Shrimp. --Unusually good shrimp catches were made during the month ending October 15. Most of the shrimp were abnormally large, averaging 22 to the pound; however, because the market for this species was generally weak during that period, prices were not encouraging to producers.

Oysters. -- The 1939-40 oyster season opened in North Carolina on October 2. Reports indicate that dredging operations during the first 2 weeks of the season have produced only fair results.

General. -- A temporary closing of the tobacco markets in the Piedmont area at the outbreak of the European War materially affected local fish sales. With the income of tobacco growers curtailed, it is estimated that their purchases of fish were reduced 30 percent by this disturbance. The reopening of most of the markets on October 10 has been welcome news to the fish dealers in that region.

FISHERIES OF TEXAS

Red snapper. -- Poor catches have prevailed this season because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Shrimp. --Although the 1939 shrimp run appeared somewhat later than usual, better than average catches have been reported along the Texas coast up to October 15.

Oysters .-- Early season reports indicate that oyster catches have been fair.

FISHERIES OF THE GREAT LAKES

<u>Ciscoes.--Lake Erie cisco</u> catches in New York this season are claimed to be somewhat less than in 1938. Because of the abundance of whitefish, fishermen have been concentrating on this fishery rather than setting cisco nets.

Whitefish. -- Catches of whitefish in the New York waters of Lake Erie are understood to be satisfactory this fall. Daily catches exceeding a thousand pounds of legal-sized whitefish have been reported by boats out of Westfield, N. Y. Prices averaged 20 cents per pound at the dock.

General. --Armed with a seine one mile long and a contract with the New York State Conservation Department to rid Irondequoit Bay of Lake Erie of the predatory carp, a crew of fishermen has taken about 200,000 pounds of this species from the bay during the past month. They claim the work is just about half completed.

FRESH-WATER SPECIES PREDOMINATE IN CHICAGO MARKET

Chicago fish dealers handled fresh-water fish predominantly during the first 9 months of the current year. During this period the fish dealers at this mid-Western terminal fish market received a total of 33,156,000 pounds of fresh and frozen fishery products, an average of more than 3½ million pounds a month. Fifty-eight percent of all receipts was fresh-water fish, principally lake trout and fresh and frozen sauger. Salt-water varieties accounted for 26 percent of all receipts. The principal salt-water species received were halibut and rosefish fillets. The latter species usually is sold in Chicago under the trade name of "see perch" or "coean perch". The remaining receipts--16 percent-were shellfish, the bulk of which was shrimp. Shipments of fishery products into Chicago were almost equally divided among three methods of transportation. Express carried 36 percent, rail freight 35 percent, and motor-trucks 29 percent.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST PILCHARD PRODUCTION DECLINES

Landings of pilchard in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia from July 6 to August 19, the close of the 1939 season, amounted to only 91,000,000 pounds as compared with 191,000,000 pounds during 1938 when fishing operations were conducted from July 29 to September 30, according to the Seattle Fishery Market News office. Meal and oil production in 1939 amounted to 8,061 tons and 1,672,000 gallons, respectively, as compared with 16,240 tons and 4,445,000 gallons in 1938. Landings of pilchard in Oregon increased to 44,652,000 pounds as compared with 34,036,000 pounds last year. Washington landings decreased to 35,697,000 pounds from 52,966,000 pounds the previous year, while the British Columbia catch dropped 90 percent to 10,572,000 pounds from 104,098,000 pounds.

PACIFIC HALIBUT SEASON CLOSED ON OCTOBER 28

The 1939 halibut season on the Pacific Coast was closed at midnight on October 28, in order to conform to the year's catch quota of 48,000,000 pounds. The recent announcement of the deadline by the International Fisheries Commission affected Areas 3 and 4, which comprise the fishing grounds west of Cape Spencer. Areas 1 and 2, south of Cape Spencer, were previously closed to halibut fishing on July 29. The season will remain closed until the spring of 1940. In 1938 the season was closed to halibut fishing at midnight, October 29.

SEATTLE HALIBUT PRICES INCREASE 14 PERCENT OVER 1938

During the month of September 1939 the average price of halibut sold over the Seattle Fish Exchange was 11.5 cents per pound as compared with an average of 10.1 cents for the same month a year ago, or an increase of 14 percent. Decreased landings in Seattle during the current season are understood to account in part for the higher market price. The 1939 Seattle halibut landings to the end of September decreased about one and a quarter million pounds as compared with the 1938 season for the same period. Landings at Prince Rupert by United States vessels during the same period this year increased more than two million pounds, or 31 percent, as compared with 1938. Canadian halibut landings at Prince Rupert also increased 16 percent over the 1938 landings.

INCEPTION OF TUNA INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

For the first time in the history of the British Columbia fisheries the albacore tuna has become of commercial importance. On August 24, 1939, the first trip of albacore--2,600 pounds--was landed at Kildonan, B. C. During the last week in August several deliveries also were made to Vancouver, B. C. During September the British Columbia tuna fleet numbered 17 vessels employing approximately 95 fishermen. In August and September the fleet landed approximately 259,000 pounds of albacore. It was reported that the fish were to be utilized for canning by two companies and that the fishermen were paid 5 cents per pound. Most of the craft engaged in this fishery were halibut vessels equipped with tuna trolling gear.

FISH OIL USE EXPANDING IN NORWAY

According to "Foodstuffs Round the World", published on November 3 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the refining of fish oil fur use in the canning and margarine industries has been in operation by a prominent firm in Bergen, Norway, for several years. A new refining plant is now under construction and was expected to be completed within the next two months. It is reported that the refined fish oil is a satisfactory substitute for clive oil and other cils used in the margarine industry. The price of the refined fish oil will be about one krone per kilogram (10.5 cents per pound) whereas the price of clive oil is between 1.70 and 1.80 krone per kilogram (18.3 cents per pound). It was stated that this plant will be able to supply most of the oil requirements of the Norwegian food industries if the experiments prove satisfactory.

HERRING CATCHES SMALL IN ICELAND

According to "Foodstuffs Round the World", published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on October 13, contracts for the sale this year of 100,000 barrels of herring to the United States, Germany, Poland, Norway, and Sweden had been negotiated by the Icelandic Herring Monopoly. However, the catch in early September had amounted to only 40,000 barrels as compared with catches during the corresponding periods of last year, 1937, and 1936 amounting to 95,000 barrels, 102,000 barrels, and 140,000 barrels, respectively. The catch this year is reported to have been smaller than in any year since 1935 when the production on the corresponding date amounted to about 30,000 barrels.

WHALING FLEETS SAIL FROM JAPAN AND NORWAY

A report of the Commercial Attache at Tokyo, dated September 19, includes the information that Japan's fleet of whaling vessels will sail for the Antarctic later this year than usual, according to "Foodstuffs Round the World" released on November 3 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The first vessels last year sailed on September 27, but this year it was understood that 3 vessels would leave Kobe on October 20, 1 on October 25, and 2 at a later date. It was anticipated that on account of the European War German and British vessels would probably not sail for the Antarctic this season, thus reducing competition. Last year Japanese whalers recovered skins for use as leather and some of the meat was retained for local consumption. It was reported that the whale skin produces a moderately good leather but that thus far attempts to popularize "whale steaks" have been futile. A report from the American Consulate-General at Oslo, Norway, on October 10, stated that most of the Norwegian whaling fleet had already sailed.

CUARTERLY MARINE-ANIMAL OIL TRADE

Information collected by the Bureau of Fisheries and released by the Bureau of the Census shows that the domestic production of marine-animal oils during the third quarter of 1939 amounted to 69,037,776 pounds, a decrease of 32 percent as compared with the same period last year. The decrease during the third quarter of the current year was caused by a decline in the production of pilchard oil in California and the failure of United States firms to engage in whaling in the Southern Hemisphere.

There is listed below information contained in Bureau of the Census reports, dated October 31, 1939, on the production, consumption, and imports of marine-animal oils during the third quarter of 1939 and on the warehouse stocks held at the end of the quarter.

Production, Consumption, and Stocks of Marine-animal Oils

011			ration for the ling Sept. 30	Factory and warehouse	
		Production	Consumption	stocks, Sept. 30	
1939		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
Cod and cod-liver oils		791,206	4,576,160	33,625,794	
Other fish oils	1/	65,981,570	49,650,038	111,443,859	
Whale oils	_	2,265,000	13,795,743	76,334,917	
Total		69,037,776	68,021,941	221,404,570	
1938	-				
Cod and cod-liver oils		561,134	4,029,846	26,995,895	
Other fish oils	2/	82,068,481	30,027,010	103,068,419	
Whale oils		18,176,385	20,449,532	79,698,352	
Total	-	100,806,000	54,506,388	209,762,666	

^{1/} Includes herring oil, 32,100,000 pounds; menhaden oil, 19,800,000 pounds, and pilchard or sardine oil, 11,800,000 pounds.

Note. -- Figures on the production of "Other fish oils" in both years have been revised in accordance with further reports received since original publication of data.

^{2/} Includes herring oil, 30,000,000 pounds; menhaden oil, 16,200,000 pounds; and pilchard or sardine oil, 33,000,000 pounds.

Marine-animal Oils Imported for Consumption

011	3d Quarter 1939	3d Quarter 1938	
	Pounds	Pounds	
Cod oil	3,770,198	5,751,480	
Cod-liver oil	18,975,660	7,620,908	
Other fish oil	167,198	131,978	
Whale oil	17,065,155	8,062,470	
Total	39,978,211	21,566,836	

Note: --Oils "Entered for warehouse" and not yet withdrawn are not included. During the third quarter of 1939, exports of domestic fish oil amounted to 652,400 pounds as compared with 323,991 pounds during the same quarter in 1938.

U. S. WHALING FACTORY SHIP SAILS FOR ANTARCTIC

The SS Ulysses accompanied by 9 killer boats sailed from Curacao, D. W. I., October 24, 1939, for the Antarctic where it will be engaged in whaling during the 1939-40 Antarctic season. This factory ship is the only one licensed by the United States under the Whaling Treaty Act of May 1, 1936, to engage in whaling in the Antarctic during the 1939-40 season, which extends from December 8, 1939, to March 7, 1940. Capt. H. M. Mikkelsen, for the third successive year, is in charge of the expedition, employing more than 300 men, 215 of which will be aboard the factory reduction ship SS Ulysses. Each killer boat will be manned by a crew of 13 men, including the gunner. Two United States Coast Guard officers will accompany the expedition to enforce the provisions of the International Agreements for the Regulation of Whaling, the Whaling Treaty Act, and regulations thereunder.

The Protocol of June 24, 1938, further restricting whaling operations, which amends the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling signed at London on June 8, 1937, was not in force as to the United States during the 1938-39 season. On April 8, 1939, however, it was proclaimed by the President and is now in effect.

FROZEN FISH TRADE

Domestic Cold-storage Holdings of Fishery Products Less than a Year Ago

Holdings of frozen fish in cold-storage plants totaled 82,981,000 pounds on October 15, 1939, as compared with 85,665,000 pounds on the same date a year ago and 79,383,000 pounds on September 15 of the current year. Six items accounted for 55 percent of the volume in storage on October 15. These were halibut, 11,206,000 pounds; whiting, 9,483,000 pounds; haddock, 8,103,000 pounds; mackerel, 7,034,000 pounds; salmon, 6,511,000 pounds; and rosefish fillets, 3,218,000 pounds. Other items the holdings of which exceeded 2,000,000 pounds were croakers, shrimp, and squid.

Important items held in considerably greater quantity on October 15 than on the same date last year were butterfish, croakers, flounders, mackerel, blue pike, rosefish fillets, scup, shad, sturgeon, weakfish, and squid. Items the holdings of which were less than a year ago were halibut, sea herring, pollock fillets, sablefish, salmon, scallops, shrimp, and spiny lobster tails.

Holdings in the Pacific section on October 15 were 27 percent less than on the seme date last year. The decline in stocks in this section was due to reduced holdings of half-but and salmon. Holdings of salmon were unusually low, amounting to only 5,397,000 pounds as compared with 10,521,000 pounds on October 15, 1938, and an average of 9,800,000 pounds on this date during the past five years.

A total of 17,327,000 pounds of fish and shellfish were frozen during the month ended October 15, 1939, as compared with 17,001,000 pounds in the same period last year. The principal items frozen during the month were salmon, 2,133,000 pounds; haddock fillets, 1,769,000 pounds; rosefish fillets, 1,743,000 pounds; whiting, 1,996,000 pounds; mackerel, 1,254,000 pounds; shrimp, 1,245,000 pounds; and halibut, 1,233,000 pounds. Items frozen in considerably greater quantities during the month ended October 15 than during the same period last year were haddock and rosefish fillets, halibut, mackerel, weakfish, whiting, scallops, and shrimp. Commodities frozen in smaller quantities during the month ended October 15 of the current year were cod fillets, sablefish, and salmon.

Freezings of mackerel during the month ended October 15, 1939, amounting to 1,254,000 pounds, were the largest for this period since 1934 and were nearly twice the average quantity frozen during the month ending on this date in the past five years.

Boston Frozen Fish Stocks Decrease during October

Holdings of frozen fishery products at Boston on October 25 were 7 percent below those of 4 weeks previous and 25 percent less than a year ago. On this date 32 classifications of seafoods amounting to 13,368,000 pounds were stored. On the corresponding date in 1938, 17,784,000 pounds were held. Mackerel in storage amounted to 2,556,000 pounds as compared with 2,825,000 pounds a year ago; however, it is important to note that 80 percent of the current holdings of this species consisted of small sizes while in 1938 the reverse was true, 77 percent of the mackerel holdings being made up of large and medium sizes. The product stored in largest quantity on October 25 at Boston was haddock fillets—a total of 4,335,000 pounds, representing a decrease of 9 percent for the month and 16 percent for the year. Also held in appreciably lesser quantities this year were stocks of whiting and rosefish fillets, 1,515,000 pounds and 434,000 pounds of these varieties being stored as compared with holdings last year of 2,778,000 pounds and 1,105,000 pounds, respectively.

New York Cold-storage Holdings Increase 15 Percent during October

Holdings of frozen fishery products at New York City increased 15 percent during the 4-week period ending October 26. Increased storing of shrimp, butterfish, whitefish, and ciscoes was primarily responsible for this gain. Total holdings on October 26 amounted to 8,794,000 pounds. Compared with stocks held a year ago, the present holdings were 3 percent higher. Forty-nine percent of the fishery products consisted of salt-water fish, 30 percent fresh-water fish, and 21 percent shellfish and miscellaneous fishery products. The two items stored in largest quantities on October 26 were sturgeon with 1,004,000 pounds and butterfish with 725,000 pounds. A year ago the holdings of sturgeon and butterfish were 371,000 pounds and 500,000 pounds, respectively.

Little Change in Total Chicago Frozen Fish Stocks

Chicago cold-storage warehouse stocks of frozen fish showed little change during October. Total holdings on October 26 amounted to 4,712,000 pounds, a gain of 2 percent, or 104,000 pounds, compared with holdings 4 weeks previous, and a decrease of 29,000 pounds, or less than 1 percent, as compared with a year ago. Of the 45 classifications of seafood stored, the largest individual item was blue pike and sauger, with 829,000 pounds. On the corresponding date in 1938 only 112,000 pounds of this variety was in storage. While present stocks are comparable in total volume with those held in 1938, the holdings of several classifications fluctuated considerably--stocks of yellow pike, king salmon, and tullibees showed important gains while shrimp, whitefish, and halibut stocks diminished appreciably.

CANNED FISH TRADE

Puget Sound Salmon Pack Increasing Slowly

On October 7 the Puget Sound salmon pack amounted to 359,000 standard cases as compared with 425,000 cases and 490,000 cases on corresponding dates in the comparable years of 1937 and 1935, according to the Washington State Department of Fisheries. As is usual in the odd years, pink salmon formed the bulk of the pack with 269,000 cases. Red or sockeye

salmon and silver or coho salmon, each with 42,000 cases, were the only other important contributors to the total. Silver salmon and chum salmon, with 2,000 cases each, were the only varieties being packed in any quantity during the first week in October.

Pink Salmon Important in British Columbia Pack

With the 1939 season approaching a close, the total British Columbia salmon pack reached 1,420,000 standard cases on October 21 as compared with 1,588,000 cases in 1938 and 1,433,000 cases in 1935 on comparable dates, according to the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries, Vancouver, B. C. The pink salmon pack of 618,000 cases is well ahead of 1938 and 1935 when 399,000 cases and 504,000 cases, respectively, were packed. The balance of the current pack was made up of chum or keta salmon, 284,000 cases; red or sockeys salmon, 264,000 cases; silver or cohe salmon, 238,000 cases; and chinook or king salmon, 16,000 cases. With the exception of pink salmon and a negligible increase in king salmon, all varieties were packed in lesser quantities than in 1938.

Red Salmon Pack Smaller in Japan

According to information published in "Foodstuffs Round the World" on October 20 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the approximate Japanese pack of red salmon during 1939 amounted to 835,000 cases or 23 percent less than the output in 1938. Fishermen reported bad weather conditions in the Kamchatka region.

Shrimp Pack Over Three-quarter Million Cases

In the 4 weeks from September 30 to October 28 the 40 shrimp canneries operating in the South Atlantic and Gulf States under the supervision of the Sea Food Inspection Service of the Food and Drug Administration packed over one-quarter million standard cases, bringing the total for the season starting July 1 to 775,000 cases. This compares favorably with packs of 697,000 cases in 1938, 866,000 cases in 1937, and 573,000 cases in 1936, on comparable dates. According to the Jacksonville Market News office, 600,000 cases of the total have been packed wet in 5 3/4-ounce tins, 143,000 cases dry in 5-ounce tins, and the balance largely in glass of various sizes. Averaging 45 operating days since the start of the season, the canneries have utilized over a million pounds of raw shrimp each in their packs, for a total of almost $41\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, or approximately 54 pounds per standard case. The pack of the canneries under inspection usually represents well over 90 percent of the shrimp canned.

California Sardine Pack Over Year Ago Despite Late Start

The pack of sardines in California during September, which was the first month of the packing season this year, amounted to 140,000 standard cases of 48 one-pound cans, according to data released by the Division of Fish and Geme of the State of California. Last year the packing of canned sardines started in August and by the end of September the pack amounted to 305,000 cases, or more than twice that of the same date this year. All of the pack during September of this year was produced in the Monterey district.

According to the Bureau's agent in California, sardine canning operations were unusually heavy during the first half of October in the northern section of California, with the result that the current season's pack through October 20 was about 18 percent greater than that on the same date a year ago. With packs of some other Pacific coast seafoods small, there is reported to be a brisk demand for canned sardines. Preparations are being made for the opening of the season in Southern California on November 1.

California Tuna Pack Large

According to information obtained from the preliminary release of the Division of Fish and Geme of the State of California, the pack of canned tuna in California from January 1 to September 30 amounted to approximately 2,731,000 cases (48 one-half pound cans) as compared with 2,313,000 cases for the same period in 1938. This represents an increase of 18 percent during 1939. Yellowfin tuna made up 57 percent of the total pack. Other varieties, in order

of their importance, were striped tuna; albacore; bluefin tuna; bonito; tuna, tonno style; tuna flakes; and yellowtail. Fifty-three percent of the pack was canned in the San Pedro district; 46 percent in the San Diego district; and 1 percent in the Monterey district.

The Bureau's agent in California reports that the 9 months' pack of tuna at the end of September was approximately equal to the entire 1938 production. Unsold stocks of tuna on hand are reported to be comparatively small.

California Mackerel Pack Down

The mackerel pack for the first 9 months of this year amounted to 385,000 cases of 48 one-pound cans—a decrease of 227,000 cases or 37 percent from the pack for the same 9-month period of 1938. These figures are based on preliminary data released by the Division of Fish and Genme of the State of California. Ninety percent of the packing was done in the San Pedro district; 9 percent and 1 percent were canned in the San Diego and Monterey districts, respectively.

Utilization of Herring for Canning

In connection with the increased demand for canned fishery products as a result of the European Mar, it is understood that firms in British Columbia intend to can about 250,000 cases of sea herring in British Columbia since the product has been more or less in the experimental stage to date. It is understood that several new canning processes will be tested with the major portion of the pack to be canned in tomato sauce. One firm has indicated the possibility of smoking the herring lightly for canning as a means of improving flavor and firmness. If the enterprise is successful and a demand is created for the canned product, it is possible a portion of the Alaska herring catch again might be utilized in canning.

FOREIGN TRADE IN FISHERY PRODUCTS INCREASES

Imports of edible fishery products into the United States during September amounted to 29,350,000 pounds, an increase of 11 percent as compared with the same month last year. The principal items imported during the month were salted groundfish, 4,901,000 pounds; freshwater fish, 3,649,000 pounds; canned sardines, 3,475,000 pounds; salted herring, 1,127,000 pounds; canned crab meat, 1,124,000 pounds; and canned tuna, 1,060,000 pounds. Imports of canned sardines during September were 59 percent larger than during the same month in 1938 and were slightly greater than those in August of this year. For the second successive month imports of this product were the largest since March 1937.

Total imports of edible fishery commodities during the first 9 months of the current year amounted to 255,686,000 pounds, an increase of 21 percent as compared with the same period last year. Items showing marked increases were canned crab meet, 8,234,000 pounds, an increase of 25 percent; canned tuna, 7,622,000 pounds, an increase of 28 percent; and canned sardines, 22,670,000 pounds, an increase of 53 percent. Imports of all principal items were greater than during the first three-quarters of 1938.

Exports of edible fishery products during September totaled 12,197,000 pounds, a decrease of 12 percent as compared with the same month in 1938. This decline resulted from reduced shipments of canned sardines which totaled 3,174,000 pounds in September as compared with 5,163,000 pounds during the same month last year. Exports of canned salmon, the principal item shipped to foreign countries in September, amounted to 5,923,000 pounds, an increase of 10 percent as compared with the same month in 1938. During the first 9 months of the current year exports of all edible fishery products totaled 82,646,000 pounds, an increase of 12 percent as compared with the same period a year ago.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FRESH CHUM SALMON PROHIBITED

On October 12 the Canadian Fisheries Department announced that, under authority of the War Measures Act, export from Canada of chum (fall) salmon in a fresh state is prohibited for the remainder of the current season to and including December 31. The Order went into effect on October 14. This embargo is intended to conserve the supply of Canadian chum

(fall) salmon for use in the Dominion and possibly by the British Government. However, since no restrictions were placed on frozen fish, it is understood that large quantities of chum (fall) salmon are now being frozen in British Columbia for export to the United States. If the embargo is extended to include other species of fresh and frozen salmon, it would seriously affect the Seattle market since local smokers are dependent largely upon the British Columbia white king salmon for use in kippering.

FISHERY TRADE INDICATORS (Expressed in Thousands of Pounds)

Item	Month		Latest month	Seme month a year ago	Previous month
PRESH FISH LANDINGS	111701				
oston, Mass	September	******	23,678	23,860	27,843
loucester, Mass	đb		7,047	4,924	9,687
ortland, No	do		1,431	1,438	1,594
oston, Gloucester, and Portland:			-,	-,	-,000
God	ĝo	******	3,317	4,032	5,144
Haddock	do	*******	11,835	12,308	14,352
Mackerel	åo		4,194	879	2,690
Rosefish	âp	******	6,244	6,019	8,356
acific Coast:	40		0,020	0,020	0,000
Halibut, North Pacific ports	đo		4,721	4,974	5,231
Halibut, Seattle	do		1,821	8,470	2,390
	40	******	Tions	0,470	a,300
FISH RECEIPTS, CHICAGO 1/					
alt-water fish	do	******	1,431	541	1,041
resh-water fish	do	******	2,034	1,494	1,800
Shellfish, etc	ďο	*******	669	374	454
y truck	do		1,666	819	1,160
y express	d,o	*******	2,002	1,123	1,475
y freight	do	*******	967	467	661
COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS 2/					
lew York, N. T.:					
	October		4 700	4 516	8 603
Salt-water fish		*******	4,308	4,516	3,691
Fresh-water fish	do	******	2,608	1,584	2,238
Shellfish, etc	do		1,879	2,398	1,710
Boston, Mass.:					
Salt-water fish	do	******	11,791	16,396	12,873
Fresh-water fish	do		42	60	40
Shellfish, etc	do	******	1,535	1,327	1,502
Chicago, Ill.:					
Salt-water fish	do	******	1,435	1,309	1,270
Fresh-water fish	do	*******	2,496	1,998	2,520
Shellfish, etc	do	******	514	781	540
Unclassified	do	******	267	653	378
Inited States:					
Cod fillets	do		1,497	1,624	2,277
Croakers	do		2,759	1,556	3,387
Haddock fillets	do		8,103	8,366	7,591
Halibut	do		11,206	13,326	11,028
Nackerel	do	*******	7,034	4,716	6,273
Rosefish fillets	do		3,218	2,735	3,206
	-	*******	6,511		5,529
Salmon	do	******		11,662	0,029
Whiting	do		9,483	9,694	9,757
Shrimp	do	******	2,575	2,125	2,474
New England, all species	do	******	27,307	26,593	27,707
Middle Atlantic, all species	do	******	13,913	11,760	11,928
South Atlantic, all species	do	******	4,714	4,569	5,472
North Central East, all species	do	******	11,203	9,140	10,099
North Central West, all species	do	******	3,095	3,388	2,886
South Central, all species	do	******	1,805	1,258	1,363
Pacific, all species	do	******	20,943	28,525	19,717
FOREIGN FISHERY TRADE 3/					
Exports:	G4		12,197	13,905	7,872
All edible fishery commodities					
Canned salmon	do	******	5,923	5,384	2,886
Canned sardines	do	******	3,174	5,165	2,842
Imports:				00.100	00.00
All edible fishery commodities	do	******	29,350	26,491	28,234
Fresh-water fish and eels, fresh or frozen	do	******	3,649	3,491	3,723
Canned tuna	do	*******	1,060	896	925
Canned sardines	do	******	3,475	2,179	3,455
Cod, haddock, hake, etc., pickled or salted.	do	*******	4,901	5,056	4,882
Herring, pickled or salted	do	******	1,127	3,536	510
	do	*******	1,124	1,083	1,025
Crab meet, sauce, and paste					
Crab meet, seuce, and paste	do	*******	448	457	916

Consists of direct receipts of dealers, brokers, and smokers.
Data for individual cities are as of the last Thursday of the month, except those at Boston which are for the last Wednesday of the month, and those for geographical areas and the total of the United States which are as of the 15th of the month.
From data compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Note.-Data for the latest month are subject to revision.

ORGANIZING AND INCORPORATING FISHERY COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS

Fishery Circular No. 22

Cooperative associations have long been utilized by producers of agricultural commodities for marketing the products of the farm and for the purchase of equipment and supplies. Cooperation is receiving increasing interest among fishermen as an efficient means of purchase and sale.

Fishery Circular No. 22 entitled "Organizing and Incorporating Fishery Cooperative Marketing Associations", by L. C. Salter, was designed to meet the needs of groups of fishermen who desire information on the best methods for establishing cooperative marketing associations. The report stresses, among other things, the importance of careful preliminary study to determine:

- 1. Whether an association is needed;
- 2. The volume of products available for handling;
- The functions or services the association is to perform;
- 4. Whether the association is wanted by those in a position to patronize it; and
 - 5. The availability of sufficient funds to finance the organization during the period of establishment.

This booklet describes in detail the aims and principles of fishery cooperative associations, procedure for organizing an association, operating methods and policies, and legal requirements and corporate structure. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents.

